Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1835. [No. 2,467.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

THERE will be Divine Service at 7 o'clock P. M., every Friday, during Lent.

HENRY JEFFREYS,
Senior Chaplain.

Bombay, 9th March, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office in the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, when *all persons* who have presented Petitions against the Assessment, within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring *their witnesses* in support of their claims for reduction.

GEO. NOTON.
Clerk of the Peace.

Town Hall, Bombay, March 11th, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર *

એ લખેઆથી ખબર આપીએછે જે આ મહીનાની તારીખ ૧૭ મી અવતા મંગલવારને દીને બપોરનાં કલાક ૧૨ માં પીશ જશટીશનાં શાહેબ લોકોએ[illegible] ટાકશ બાબદ તજબીજ કર વાશાર હાલીમાં કીલાસઘે લેશશે વાશતે જે લોકોએ મુબઇ શેહેરની હદમાંનાં ઘરોનાં ટાકશ બાબદ અરજીઓ આપીછે તેહોને હેકંમ એ છેજે ટાકશનાં પઈશા ઓછા કરવા શાર પોતાનાં શાહેદ હોશે તેહોને શાથે લાવીને હાંહાં હાજેર થવુ* તા॰ ૧૧ મી મારચ ૧૮૩૫ અંગ્રેજી

જી નોટંન*
પીશ જુશટીશનો કલારક*

जाहिरखबर

ह्या लिहण्यावरून खबर देत आहे कि या महिन्याचो तारीख १७ वी येते मंगळवारी ह्या दिवसां दोन प्रहरीं १२ रा वाजतां पोस ज ष्टीसचे साहेब, लोक पुम्हा घरांच्या टाकसाबाबद तजवीज करावयास किल्यांत तक्तदाश आफीसांत बस तील, याकरितां ज्यांहीं मुंबई शह रच्या इंदीतल्या घराच्या टाकसा बाबद आरज्या दील्या आहेत, त्यांस ऊकुम करातांहीं कीं टाक साचे पैसे कमी करावया करातां आपलाले शाह्यदो असतील ते घे ऊन तेथे हाजीर व्हावें मुंबई टवन हाल तारीख ६ वी माहे मार्च सन १८३५

ज्याः नोटन.
पीस जसटीस कलार्व

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S have for sale on Commission, the following Law Books Vizt.

Russell on Crimes and misdemeano's	2 Vols.
Blackstone's Commentaries	4 do.
Murphy's Tacetus	1 do.
Do. on the Pemtentiary System	1 do.
mmary pleading an l e vidence	1 do.

BOMBAY, 11*th March*, 1835.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834.

CAPITAL £500,000.

In 5,000 *Shares of* £100 *each.*

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The Directors of the Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c. and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each, what, as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing, both to the Proprietors and the Assured.

The Indian Branch of this Society enjoys reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

The rates of this Society for India being as low as is consistent with perfect security, will show the advantages offered to the public by the Universal which further secures the interest of the Assured by returning to them *three-fourths* of the profits.

By order of the Indian Board of Directors,
BAGSHAW AND CO. *Agents and Secretaries.*

Sub-Agents at Bombay. Messrs. LECKIE AND CO. *Physician.* WILLIAM MACKIE, Esq., Surgeon.

Tables of rates, and other necessary information may be obtained at the Office of the Agents at Bombay, who are authorized to receive and forward to the Agents at Calcutta, applications for insurance from parties, within the Bombay Presidency.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE fine Ship MARY, Captain TUCKER, will sail on the 15th instant, and has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. MCGREGOR, EDMOND, and CO.

Tamarind Lane, 11th March, 1835.

For Passage to London.

THE Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander; will be dispatched for the above port on the 25th inst. Plans of the spacious accommodations of this fine vessel, which has an experienced Surgeon attached, may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*

BOMBAY, 11*th March*, 1835.

Freight or Passage to London touching at the Cape.

THE well known fast sailing Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 tons burthein, has very superior accommodations and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Gisborne, Menzies and Co. or to Capt. ANDREWS, at their Office, RAMPART ROW, 11*th March*, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHEIR Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for Passengers carries a Surgeon, and will be despatched again in all April. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, or ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Daly's Buildings, 11th March, 1835.

For London.

HAS room for about 80 tons of goods, and will positively sail for London on Sunday next the 15th instant, the new Coppered Ship GANGES, 500 tons, Captain I. M. Ardlie, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For Freight or passage, Apply to Captain Ardlie, or to Messrs. J. AND N. NOWROJEE, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 11th March, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 11 per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof,

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

BOMBAY, 11*th March*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

FOR Sale, by the undersiged, Bills of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 60 days sight, on Messrs. COUTTS and Co. London, in setts of £1,000 and £500, at the Exchange of 1 | 11d per rupee. Remittances from Purchasers at Outstations will be received through the Pay Office of Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

BOMBAY, 11*th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattles, Rights and Credits of JOHN MONRO MITCHELL, late Lieutenant in the European Regiment of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esq., the Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1835.

H. E SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will submit for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of superior Town-made Saddlery by "Mirlees," consisting of Carriage and Buggy Harnesses, Ladies' Saddles, Plain and Shafto Hunting do.—Portsmouth Heads and Reins, Snaffles, Watering Bridles, Spare Reins, Combs and Brushes, Head Stalls, &c. &c.—An Invoice of Queen's Ware, containing Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services of handsome Patterns, an Invoice of Glass Ware assorted, several Pipes and half Pipes of superior old Madeira Wine, samples of which may be tasted; a lot of China marble slabs, Coral Necklaces, a Double Barrel Gun by "Mortimer," Cotton Socks, an assortment of valuable Cashmere Shawls—Cambay and Persian Carpets, and a variety of other Goods.

AT NOON.

Two Buggy Horses, with any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

NESBIT LANE, 11*th March*, 1835.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 1 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co. Will sell by public Auction, the undermentioned superior Wines, &c. being the surplus stores of the Town Hall party, viz.

10 Dozen Pints, Champagne (Dunkin's)
2 " Do. Port Wine (Carbonell's)
4 " Hock Rheingaur.

A few dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale, Madeira Wine, Brandy, Sherry, Rum, and French Claret.

ALSO.

A few prime York Hams, Berkley, Pine, and Gloster Cheese, Bottled Fruits, &c. imported per "*Prince Regent.*"

NEEBIT LANE, 11*th March*, 1835.

CARBONELL'S WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., the following Wines, of superior quality, viz.

Superior old Sherry from —
Messrs. Carbonell and Son..... .....Rs. 26 per doz.
Do. old Port do....24. do. do..
Do. Claret 1st Growth do " 45 do.
Do. do. do. in Pints do. " 23 do
Do. do. 2d Growth do. " 30 do.

ALSO

The following high flavor'd Rhenish Wines, particularly adapted for the approaching hot weather.

Rheingaur per doz.....Rs, 25
Schlos's Johannisberg, (Taefel wine) Vintage 1818 | 19..... " 25.

NESBIT LANE, 11*th March*, 1835.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE, opposite the shop of PESTONJEE and MERWANJEE, Apollo street, a quantity of best real Cognac Brandy at 2¾ Rs. per gallon, for Cash, in quantities of not less than five gallons. Apply to him at the shop of Pestonjee and Merwanjee.

BOMBAY, 11*th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., General Palmer's Claret in three dozen cases, at Rs 36 per case, for cash.

BOMBAY, 11*th March*, 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 550 per butt, for Cash.

Bombay, 11*th March*, 1835.

FOR Sale—60 Dozen of Sneyd's Claret, in six dozen Chests, at 40 Rupees per dozen,—Apply to Mr. THOS. WOODYER, Government House—Parell.

Bombay, 11*th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT,
Sole Executor and Administrator.

ALLEPPY, 24*th Jan.*, 1835.

FOR sale.—A very handsome, strong and high bred Bay Arab Horse, with beautiful action, fourteen hands one inch high, warranted perfectly sound, gentle, and quiet, not 8 years old, and has carried a Lady—a trial will be given, reference at this office.

Gazette Office, 11*th March*, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1835.—Apply to YATES AND CO.

BOMBAY, 11*th March*, 1835.

W. AND T. BUCKMASTER TAILORS, and Army Clothiers of London, beg respectfully to inform the Officers of the Army and Navy, and their numerous friends at present resident in India, that they have removed their Establishment from their late residence in Bond Street to more extensive premises, No. 3 New Burlington Street, (3 doors from Regent Street).

W. and T. B., feel great pleasure in availing themselves of this opportunity to return most sincere thanks to their numerous friends for the very liberal patronage they have received in their various departments, and hope from their extensive experience and acknowledged punctuality in attending to orders, as also the advantages which more commodious premises will give them, to insure a continuance; assuring their friends they will use renewed exertions to merit the same.

No. 3 New Burlington Street,
(3 doors from Regent Street,)
LONDON;
and No. 3 Molesworth Street,
DUBLIN.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., COLABA, 11*th March*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HORMUSJEE ARDASEER & Co. beg to state, that they have lately received by the French Ship *La Gloria*, Captain Fourneau, from Bordeaux, the following Goods:—

BestGraudLa Rose, Chauteax Margaux andSt. Emelian Claret, from the well known House of Balguerie and Son, also best Cognac Pale Brandy, White Wine or Haut Sauterne, in dozen cases, &c. &c.

H. A. AND Co. have also for sale, at their shop, the undermentioned very excellent Wines, bottled in London:—

Best Pale Sherry, from the following Houses, viz.

Hopley and Lengam, Alexander Blaik and Co., Charles Bell and Pitman and Hullock, Best Port Wine from the first and last mentioned houses.

Also a quantity of best Hodgson's Beer in quarts.

Appollo Steet, 11*th March*, 1835.

GOLD FOR SALE.

SOVEREIGNS at Rs. 10½ each, apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Bombay, 11*th March*, 1835.

TO LET.

A House in Rampart-row lately occupied by James McAdam, Esq. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co.

Bombay, 11*th March*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

ONE upper-roomed and commodious House in Nesbit Lane opposite to Messrs. Leggett and Co's. Bakery.

Do. a lower do. next to the Gazette Office.

For particulars, apply to Moroba Sewjee, at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 11*th March*, 1835.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the second supplement to the Calcutta gazette of 24th December 1834, together with versions in Persian and Guzeratee, of the Treaty between the Honorable the East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad in Sinde, and copies of the Treaties between the Honorable the East India Company and the Nawab Bahawul Khan of Bahawulpoor, and his Maharajah Runjeet Singh, for establishing a toll on the Indus and the appointments of the British agents for realizing the toll leviable on boats navigating that river.

PROCLAMATION.

The Negotiations with the Native Powers concerned, relative to the Indus, having been brought to satisfactory issue, it is hereby notified that the Navigation of that River has been reopened.

Under the arrangements which have been concluded, the interference of the British Government with the Navigation will be confined to that portion of the Indus which is below its junction with the Sutledge and to the Sutledge from such junction to the Hills.

Merchant Boats following the above line of Navigation, whatever be their size or the nature of their Cargo, will be liable to a toll of Five Hundred and Seventy Rupees, between the Indian Ocean and the Himalaya Mountains.

On Boats proceeding up the stream Two Hundred and Forty Rupees of the above mentioned sum will be leviable at that mouth of the Indus where the British Agent is stationed, and the remainder at the grand junction of the Rivers at Mithenkot; and on Boats proceeding down the stream, Three hundred and Thirty Rupees will be leviable at Hurreekee where the Sutledge unites with the Beya, and the remainder at the mouth of the Indus where the British Agent is stationed.

Boats will not be liable to any charges besides the above on the line of Navigation abovementioned, but Goods passing by land, or on the Indus above the junction, or on the Rivers of the Punjab, except the Sutledge will be subject to the usual local duties payable to the Native States through whose Territories they may happen to be passing.

The superintendance of the line of Navigation below the grand junction will, for the present, be under the general superintendance of Colonel Pottinger, Governor General's Agent for the Affairs of Sinde, and above the junction it will be under that of Captain Wade, Political Agent at Loodiana, and, besides these, a British Officer (Lieutenant Mackeson) will be stationed at the grand junction (Mithenkot) and Native Agents at Hurreekee, at Hyderabad (Sinde,) and at one of the mouths of the Indus. Applications for passports are to be made to Colonel Pottinger, Lieutenant Mackeson, or Captain Wade.

The following is a copy of the Supplementary Treaty for the Settlement of the Toll lately concluded with the Ameers of Sinde; and those concluded with Maharaja Runjeet Sing and Nawab Behawul Khan will also shortly be published.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, the 23*rd* *Dec.* 1834.

Commercial Treaty between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad in Sinde.

Whereas in the 1st Article of the Supplemental Treaty concluded between the Honorable East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad on the 22nd day of April 1832. corresponding with 20 of Zikad 1247, Hijree, it was stipulated that the Government of Hyderabad was to furnish the British Government with a statement of Duties, &c, and "after that the Officers of the British Government who are versed in affairs of Traffic will examine the said statement, should the statement seem to them to be fair and equitable, and agreeable to custom it will be brought into operation, and will be confirmed, but should it appear too high His Highness Meer Moorad Alli Khan on hearing from the British Government to this effect through Colonel Pottinger, will reduce the said duties." Now according to the terms of the above stipulation the Contracting State having made due enquiry, hereby enter into the following Agreement:

ARTICLE I.

In lieu of a duty on Goods proceeding up or down the River Indus in virtue of the V. Article of the perpetual Treaty of Hyderabad, there shall be levied on the Rivers between the Sea and Roopur, a Toll on each Boat of Nineteen Tuttah Rupees per Tuttah Khurrar. of which amount Eight Rupees shall be receivable by the Government of Hyderabad and Khyrpoor and Eleven Rupees by the other States possessing dominions on the banks of the Rivers, namely, His Highness Buhawul Khan, Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and the Honorable the East India Company.

ARTICLE II.

To obviate any cause whatever of trouble or inconvenience to traders and Merchants during their progress, and also to prevent disputes and doubts and consequent altercation and delay touching the size of Boats, the Toll is fixed on Thirty Tuttah Khurrars. Be a Boat large or small, she will pay Toll according to this, and whether she measures five Khurrars or One Hundred Khurrars she will be reckoned as one of Thirty.

ARTICLE III.

The portion of the Toll above described appertaining to Sinde, and amounting to Two Hundred and Forty Tuttah Rupees on each Boat, shall be levied at the Bunder or Port at the mouth of the River where the Cargoes are transferred from the Rivers to the Sea Boats and vice versa, and divided as the Government of Hyderabad and Khyrpoor may think best.

ARTICLE IV.

For the purpose of assisting in the realization of the Toll due to Sinde, also in the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes which may happen to occur amongst the Merchants, Boatmen, and others on the questions of hire, &c, as well as with a view to the preservation and augmentation of the amicable relations which happily subsist between the States, it is settled that a British Agent, (who shall be a European Gentleman) under the authority of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pottinger, Agent to the Governor General of India for the Affairs of Sinde, shall reside at the Bunder or Port at the mouth of the River where Cargoes are transferred from one description of Boat to another; and the British Government bind itself that the said Agent, shall neither engage in trade, nor interfere in any way with the fiscal or other affairs of the Sinde Government. It is further settled, that when occasion connected with this Treaty may render it advisable, the Governor General's Agent for the affairs of Sinde, shall have the power of deputing one of his Assistants to the above described Bunder or Port to settle any discussions that may have arisen, after doing which, he is to return to Bhooj.

ARTICLE V.

For the more perfect fulfilment of this Treaty, it is hereby distinctly stipulated, that should any portion, however small or great, or of whatever description of the Marchandize or Goods on board any boat passing up or down the River, be landed for sale by a Merchant, such portion of Merchandize or Goods whatever may be its quantity, shall instantly become subject to the existing local duties as levied by the respective Governments within their own Territories, the purpose of the Toll agreed to by this Treaty being, not to supercede or set aside the established dues of the different States, but to repay the expence to which the Governments will necessarily be subjected in affording the customary protection to the Trade in Transit on the River. It will be prefectly understood from this V Article, that the Governments have no claim to Duties on Merchandize merely passing up or down the River, and that the Toll is all that is to be demanded, but should any portion, however small or large of Goods be landed and sold, then the usual duties will be levied.

(A True Copy,)
W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 5th Feby., 1835.

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY, HELD IN THE SOCIETY'S ROOM ON THE ESPLANADE, ON SATURDAY THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1835.

PRESENT.

The Right Honorable *The Earl of Clare*, President of the Society.
The Right Honorable Sir Robert Grant.
The Honorable James Sutherland Esq., Vice President.
The Honorable Elward Ironside Esq., Vice President.
The Venerable Archdeacon Carr.
Sir C. Malcolm.
Framjee Cowasjee Esq.
Jugunnath Shunkerset Esq.
Akbar Aleekhan.
Vinayuk Gungadher Shastree.
Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.

With European and a numerous assembly of the principal native Gentlemen.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Clare having taken the chair, the report of the Society was read by the Secretary.

The Prize boys of the Goozratee and Murathee schools were examined in their respective languages, which they read with fluency and correctness.

The Prize boys of the English central School and the West's Scholars, where then examined in English reading and Grammar, History, political Geography, political economy, astronomy, mathematics, and various parts of physical science, and gave universal satisfaction by the readiness and correctness of their replies, which evinced that they had acquired a thorough knowledge of the principles of the several subjects of examination.

The Prize boys of the "West Scholars," who had just completed their term, and the 4 boys chosen to succeed them were particularly distinguished.

The Prizes were then, distributed by His Lordship, among which were 2 silver medals rewarded to "Janardhun Wassodeo," and "Nowrojee Furdoonjee" West's Scholars, who had completed their term, for their acquirements in "English language and constitutional History," and one silver medal to "Narayen Dinanath," one of the newly elected "West's Scholars," for proficiency in English and general merit."

On the motion of Framjee Cowasjee Esq. seconded by Bomanjee Homasjee Esq., it was resolved unanimously,

That the report which has been read, be adopted as the report of the Society, and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the Hon'ble James Sutherland Esq. seconded by the Honorable Edward Ironside Esq. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of

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the meeting be given to the Directors for their services in conducting the affairs of the Society; and that they be requested to continue in office.

On the motion of the Honorable James Sutherland Esq. seconded by Juggunnath Sunkersett Esq. Resolved unanimously,

That the Honorable Edward Ironside Esq. be requested to accept the office of the Vice President of this Society.

The Honorable Mr. Ironside accepted the office.

Moved by James Farish. Esq.

That as an honorable distinction, and for the purpose of giving general information of the names of those who have most improved the opportunities of instruction given them in this Institution, there be annually handed up to Government, with a request that the same may be published in the Government Gazette, Lists ranged according to proficiency of the West's and Lord Clare's Scholars who have completed their term of three years, and the prize boys of the first class, specifying such of them as may have been elected Scholars.

Bomanjee Hormasjee Esq. observed that he had great pleasure in seconding this motion, as its adoption would be admirably calculated to stimulate the boys to exertion, in the hope of attaining the proposed distinction.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

Jagonath Sunkersett Esq., in rising to propose the following motion, expressed the confidence he felt that it would be carried unanimously as tending to evince the feelings of respect and gratitude which the society entertained towards its noble President, who had afforded it the most uniform and munificent countenance and support. He therefore begged to move. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare for his kindness in taking the chair and his able conduct in it, on the present occasion.

This motion was seconded by Framjee Cowasjee Esq. and carried unanimously.

His Lordship then stated, that before leaving the chair, he had a pleasing duty to perform, in expressing the gratification he had derived from hearing the very satisfactory report which had been laid before the meeting, and from witnessing the examination which had followed. He thought that too much credit could hardly be given to Messrs. Henderson and Bell for what they had already performed, and congratulated the Society, on the assured prospect now before it, of a complete fulfilment of the expectation that had been formed with regard to the measure which had been so wisely adopted of securing the services of individuals of high attainments and character, to preside on its English Schools; he earnestly exhorted the native Gentlemen to presevere in their endeavours to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of their countrymen, the surest foundation of happiness and prosperity.

He had the pleasure at the last general meeting of the society, of expressing his anxious wish to complete the Establishment of the Elphinstone College, and had now to congratulate them on the accomplishment of that wish. He assured them, that it would give him the greatest pleasure on his return to his native land, to be enabled as he was, to inform his illustrious Predecessor Mr. Elphinstone, whose Portrait was then before him, of the flourishing state of this Society, and of the undoubted success of the College which bears his name, of both which institutions, he, who might justly be called the father of native education, was the founder.

His Lordship added that it would give him much gratification to be enabled to assure one whom he was proud to call an old and valued friend—he meant the President of the Board of Controul—of the success which had attended the wise legislative measure of which he had been the author; namely the rendering natives eligible to the offices of Grand Jurors and Justices of the Peace. He said that he himself had never acted as a Grand Juror, nor in this country as a Justice of Peace, but he had the best means of knowing, that in both capacities the services of the native gentlemen had been honorable to themselves and useful to the public; he further stated that in proof of the sincerity of the sentiments he expressed, he had the satisfaction of informing them, the draft of a new law would shortly be transmitted to the Government of India by which native Gentlemen, would be enabled to sit in their turn as commissioners in a new and superior court of requests.

He was now on the point of quitting this country, probably for ever, but he assured them of the warm interest he would ever feel in their welfare and the prosperity of this institution, of the usefulnes of which he had just seen such satisfactory proofs, and begged them to believe that could his influence or assistance at any future period, be of use to the society, it might be most freely commanded.

His Lordship concluded by assuring the European and Native Gentlemen who had united in establishing scholarships under the society, which were to bear his name, that they could in no possible manner have conferred upon him an honor which he would value more highly, intended as it was to hand down to posterity his own name, in connection with an Institution whose objects he had been proud to forward to the utmost of his power, and the good effects of whose labour, were already so conspicuous; he begged to return to them all his warmest thanks for the honor they had conferred upon him, and to assure them that he would always look back to his connection with the society, with feeling of the greatest pride and satisfaction.

His Lordship then left the chair and proceeded, accompained by the Right Honorable Sir Robert Grant; and the principal gentlemen present, to inspect the various school rooms, with the appearance of which, crowded as they were by 1000 boys, His Lordship, expressed himself highly interested.

THE DURPUN.

As Mr. Oicbar, the Professor in the intended Elphinstone College, has arrived here on board the *Prince, Regent*, the immediate establishment of that Institution may now be looked for with confidence. We have some doubts whether any great number of pupils will be found ready to attend the lectures of Mr. Oicbar immediately; and our doubts are confirmed by the circumstance that only three West's Scholars, who, alone from their superior acquirements, are fitted to receive instruction in the higher branches of science, where brought up for examination and Prizes on Saturday last. This, indeed, is discouraging, but we venture to hope that much good may be done by means of the college, would the times and places of delivering lectures be so arranged, as to suit the conveniences of the young natives, who have now left the school, and are employed in the various public offices of government. Compelled by circumstances to resign their studies earlier for the purpose of obtaining livelihood, many of these young men feel a strong desire to improve their knowledge by all means in their power; and if an opportunity is given them to attain their honorable wishes in this respect, we have no doubt that it will generally be embraced with thankfulness. We are not at present prepared to propose any plan, but we think the subject is one to which the attention of the College Council may well be directed. Instead of some arrangement of this kind, the operations of the college must be very limitted for a long time, until the English school may regularly send out a body of young men, well educated in the elementary knowledge of the English language.—*March 6,*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—The independent and liberal manner, in which your paper is conducted, emboldens me to give publicity to an abuse, which contains within itself, the seed, not only of all the sins in the catalogue of mortal sins, but all the sins prohibited by all the laws, both of God and man.—The shameful abuse of the dispensation of banns, preparatory to marriage is the abuse, to which I wish to call your kind attention;—to this abuse, of selling for a considerable sum of money (to those dispensations can well be applied what the immortal Junius said of the abuse of selling commissions, without discrimination, he said that Lord Granby had converted the dignified situation of a Commander in Chief, into that of a broker of commissions) the parsons have converted the dignified situation of a minister of God,— the guardian of the sacred canons, —the expounder of the word of God, into that of a Broker or seller of dispensations of banns.—The end for which banns are published is to know if, the contracting parties are within the degrees, either of consanguinity, or affinity, prohibited by the canons, so as to render the marriage null and void; these impediments, are not known unless published, but the practice of the parsons at present is, never to publish them where, the parties wish and are able to pay for getting the ceremony performed without their publication, thus converting the sanctuary into a place where Symony is practised, unblushingly. What St. Peter said to Symon Magus is applicable to the modern parsons "take thy money but be it to thy perdition, because thou hast thought to purchase with money, the gift of God." St. Bernard, that great luminary, that prodigy of sanctity and learning, in his book (*de consideratione*) speaking of this abuse says "*ubi necessitas urget utilis est dispensatio ubi provocat utilitas laudabilis est dispensatio*, at ubi non est at nec necessitas ant utilitas tune non est dispensatio sed dispensatio," but to see the clerk of the church urging on the contracting parties the propriety of paying for the banns, even when necessity and utility are in question, the money should be invariably given to the poor, but the parsons give a small part to the poor clerk, and the remainder to the poor parson, when in reality, both are too rich:—the two following cases will illustrate all this:—two European men wished to get married to two native Women;—one of the women was a christian.—the other was a Mahomedan, she refused to become a christian, but wished above all things to get married. The two couples went to St. Thomas's Church, and were married. Now Sir, one of those men was reported to have had his wife living in Ireland, with four children, and if that report were true, he was, of course, in the eye of the law, guilty of Bigamy, which is prohibited by the civil law, with the penalty of death—If such report were true he must have lived with his new wife in a state of Adultery, he robbed his lawful wife and children of their food and raiment, his children by the new wife are all bastards,—he lives in a state of mortal sin, a chain of iniquity and abomination follows, of which the parson holds the first link, or is the sole manufacturer; as to the marriage with the Mahomedan Woman dressed like a European, to evade discovery, is in fact null, even, our holy and venerable Patriachs Luther and Calvin, the framers of our holy religion, though they would dispense with a plurality of wives simultaniously, yet they should be christians, as we see with Henry the Eighth (of blessed memory, and of the Prince of Saxony) yet Luther himself, even in the plenitude of his power, and illustrated as he was with his nocturnal conferences with his Satanic Majesty, would not consent to marry a Christian with a Pegan Woman, yet his successors in office, have married Pagans to Christians, but to do them justice they did not know the particulars, and of course they can say o felix oblivio or ignorance, *Ex uno disce omnes* even when the banns are published errors are committed. Suppose roman catholics who have their wives and families in Europe, —they will not call on the Catholic Priest because they know that unless he is certain of the death of the former wife, the application for another marriage is rejected,—he goes to St. Thomas's Church, he refuses to pay for the Banns of course; the Banns are published, and the marriage follows,—then the letter of the law is complied with, but not the spirit of the law—the end of the publication of the banns is to discover, if there is any canonical impediment that would render the marriage null or void; all this is frustrated by the publication of the banns in a Church of which they are not members, and where they are not known, and whose names were never heard by any person in the congregation of St. Thomas's Church. Thus you might as well have the banns published in the Moon, as in the Parson's Church, where the parties are Catholics. Now Sir, if the parson had an understanding with the Catholic Prest, who is acquainted with the Catholic parties, a regular investigation would be instituted, and all the abominable crimes would be avoided, and also the awful responsibility, that results from such unlawful dispensation, or rather Judas-like traffic—of all the apostles, one would imagine that they propose to themselves Judas, as a model in preference of all the other apostles,—pardon me sir, you are free to modify this letter as you please.

Your kind insertion, of this letter, will oblige one who is an admirer of your invaluable paper,

JUSTICE.

P. S. I was credibly informed by persons, who were married in St. Thomas's Church, that from the unceremonious manner in which, contracting parties are received and treated, that if the father and his daughter, went there, and paid for the banns, they would be married.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed by Senhor Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro in your last Saturday's Paper, in which that Gentleman seeks to vindicate himself from the charges alleged against him in your Paper of the 18th and 21st ultimo, asserting that they teem with as many falsehoods, as the ideas or words in which they are conveyed, and that they are to be attributed entirely to the ill will of his enemies, amongst whom he includes me. I deem it necessary to offer a few remarks in order that the Public may not be deceived as to the real state of the case.

Senhor Don Manoel states that he comes forward in defence of his honor, chiefly as regards that part in which he is constituted the author of the events of the 1st of February, and offers in the 2nd Paragraph of his letter to prove that *He was not*, nor *could he be* the author of such events. How this can be reconciled with the Proclamation issued by him on the 1st Feb. already published in your paper of the 18th of that month, I leave you and the Public to judge. I shall merely extract from it one sentence:—addressing himself to all inhabitants of the Portuguese states in India, he says "conforming myself (I say it again) to your "repeated calls and to the enthusiasm with which I "see you all inspired, I *resume* the Government of "Portuguese India with the title of its Governor General," and lest you should have any doubt as to his being the author of that Proclamation, I beg to enclose for your inspection, and for the satisfaction of the Public the original Proclamation, signed by his own hands. Should any further proof than this be required, abundance can be procured. I enclose herewith however another document of an equally decisive nature, It is the letter signed by Sr. Don Manoel on the 2nd Feb. After he had reassumed the Government addressed to the President and members of the Senate of Bardes, informing them of the powerful motives that compelled him in that delicate crisis to reasume the government and requesting them to appear at the Palace on the following day to deliberate on the measures to be taken. As to this, I have only to add, that the President, and Senate, having declined to acknowledge his assumed authority, he then, and not till then, endeavoured to retrace the steps, which he had taken, and which he is now so anxious should be forgotten.

On the remainder of Senhor Don Manoels letter but very few observations are necessary. He appeals to hundred of British Civil and Military officers to testify as to the benefits conferred on the inhabitants under his Government, but should he not rather have appealed to the inhabitants themselves? Can he get them to come forward to state that they were satisfied with his administration? Are not there universal complaints of distress and suffering? And is it not notorious that they were never so miserably off, as in the present times? Is it not known that the public money has been prodigally lavished. And for whose benefit I may ask, beside the small number of Mr. Don Manoel's private friends, who have been instructed by him with the distribution of it. Has not the public indignation been frequently manifested at his obstinate refusal to listen to the charges brought against those Friends. And has not his house been filled with anonymous letters owing to the impossibility of bringing those charges to his notice in any other way? But I need not now attempt to investigate his conduct. It will be time enough to do so, when he publishes that statement in which he undertakes to justify himself. I shall not now endeavour to meet his unfounded and unsupported allegations of falsehood and calumny, I trust that my conduct throughout this business will speak for itself, and I will leave it to the public to decide as to whose assertions are entitled to the greatest weight.

With respect to the Pamphlet published by me at Rio Janeiro, in which I gave a favorable opinion of Sr. Don Manoel's Government, I need only say that I left India in 1828, only two or three months after Sr. Don Manoel had entered upon his Government, and my statements were of course founded entirely upon the information of others, who alone are answerable for their correctness, and Sr. Don Manoel can hardly wish it to be supposed that there has been nothing during his long administration which could serve as a foundation for the praises of his friends. It is not for the good that he has effected that he is now called to account, but whatever the amount of that may be, I fear it will be far overbalanced by the evils which he has not only sanctioned but perpetrated.

Mr. Cabreira's letter, which immediately follows that of Sr. Don Manoel's, requires no answer from me until he brings forward the Documents to justify his statement, which however I have no hesitation in declaring to be wholly without foundation and incapable of proof.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed.) B. PERES DA SILVA.
Bombay, the 10th March, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The publication of the enclosed list of subscriptions to the "CLARE SCHOLARSHIPS" will confer a favor on the Native Education Society, as it is hoped that by being made public, the object of the subscription, may meet with support at outstations.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. POPE,
Secy. N. E. S.

BOMBAY;
N. E. S's Room,
10th March, 1835.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "LORD CLARE'S SCHOLARSHIPS."

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	
The Hon'ble Sir J. Wither Awary, Knight	500
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Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy	200
Mahomed Syed Rogay	200
Bhimjee Dewjee	300
Madowdass Runsordass	200
Dinajee Hurjeewanjee	150

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. W. M. Webb, Golaudauze, from Surat.
Lieut. A. Barker, M. E. Regt. from Kamptee.
Captain R. Bulkley, Staff, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Major C. C. Taylor H. M. 20th Regt. to Belgaum.
Major R. Mansfield, 5th M. Lt. Cavy., to Deccan.
Major H. Jameson, 3d Lt. Lavy. to Deccan.
Capt. Roberts, A. Rest. Kutch, to Kutch.
Lieut. Long, 22d Regt. N. I., to Ahmedabad.
Ensign H. Rolland, 19th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Ensign M. G. Forbes, 23d Regt. N. I., to Sattarah.
Capt. M. Stack, Auxiliary Horse, to Seroor.
Lieut. Col. T. Stevenson, H. Artillery to Poonah.
Lieut. Hickes, H. Artillery, to Ditto.
Lieut. Macdonald, 16th Regt. to Ditto.
Lieut. Adam, Staff, to Ditto.
Lieut. Col. W. Fendall, 4th Lt. Drs. to Kirkee.
Lieut. E Pottinger, Artillery to Cutch.
Lieut. A. H. C. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I. to Bhooj.
Capt. R. Bulkley, Staff, to Poonah.
2nd Lieut. Charles Yorke, Artillery to Hursole.
Major Spiller, 5th Regt. to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

10th March,—H. M. Ship Winchester, from England 25th October, bearing the Flag of Sir T. B. Capel; E. Sparshot Esq. Capt., touched at Madeira, Teneriffe and Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.

March 7th. Barque Abgarus, Charles Dunbar, Master; to Calcutta.
Passengers,—Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. Rice and Servant.
" His Majesty's Ship Imogene, Price Blackwood Esq. Captain, to Sea.
9th Ketch Prim, Abbajee Syrang, to Bhawnagur.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Andromachie, Africanus, Ganges, and Buckinghamshire.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, John Hayes and Mary.
Do. Aboocir.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Cape of Good Hope, Elizabeth.
Do. Bordeaux.—La Gloria.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind.
Do. Malay Coast, Mackbhar, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Melville, 74 Guns, Andromache, 44 Do. Brig Zebra, 18 Do., Algerine 10 Do., and Winchester.
H. Co's. Ship, Receiving Hastings.—Guard Vessels
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloops of War.—Coote and Ternate.
Do. Do. Schooner.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS. John Marsh, Caledonia, Otterspool, Ganges, Elizabeth, Andromache, Africanus, Buckinghamshire, John Hayes, Mary, Tropic, Sarah and Prince Regent,
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackbaar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Rupaall, Ann, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee (and Lady Grant launched from the Dock yard,) Shaw Byramgee, Pittamber, Robt. Spankie, and Grab Dowlut Savoy.
Portuguese,—Man of War, Infanta Regent,
French—La Gloria, Anarceon and Nymph,
American—Lady Sarah.
Brazilian—Amizade.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Fazell Kurrim and Atite Rahimon.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131	130½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	109⅝	109
Do. No. 321, a 1040, 2nd class	107	106⅝
Do. 1041, a 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	109⅝ at	109
Third five per cent Loan	109⅛	109⅛
Bills on England	2s.	2s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	107½	107⅝
Bills on Madras 30 days	101½	101⅝
Canton Bills	210½	210
Spanish dollars per 100	221½	221⅝
Sovereign each	11	10⅞

HIGH WATER TABLE.

March 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 11th Wednesday	8 13	8 52
" 12th Thursday	9 8	9 24
" 13th Friday	9 51	10 18

To Correspondents.

"ONE WHO FEELS FOR THEM" has been received, but the publication of his letter, would answer no purpose, as he will see we have noticed the matter editorially.

"ANTI-HUMBUG," "JUDGMENT," "AN HONEST MAN" and "VINDEX" on the same subject as the above, have all been received, but are not published for the same reason.

"ANCIENT REALM'S" letter contains some half dozen libels.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1835.

His M's. Frigate *Winchester*, bearing the Flag of Admiral Sir T. B. CAPEL, from England the 25th October, arrived here yesterday.

WE find by letters dated the 10th ultimo received from the Maldiva Islands, that the *Benares* was obliged to leave for the Malabar Coast on account of the health of the officers and crew. The disease called "Berriberry" had made sad havoc among them, and, altogether, the Islands are found to be most unhealthy. At the time the *Benares* left, there were twenty two men in the sick list, many of whom, it was not expected, would recover. Six men had died of fever contracted there. Almost all the officers have had an attack of *berriberry*, and bleeding was found to be the only means by which any relief could be afforded them. It is ascertained that it is impossible to carry on the survey during the monsoon, as the Islands do not afford any safe anchorage. It is said that, during the monsoon none of the native boats can go from one Island to the other, owing to the immense surf and little shelter. We fear much that the survey of these Islands will, by no means, compensate for the loss of labour and of life which may be bestowed on it, and that the disgust the officers may take from all the untoward events they have hitherto encountered, and may yet encounter, may confine them to the mere detail of professional duty, which, looking to the interest the public at large took in that survey, will fall far short of the results expected.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer now in the Persian Gulf, to which, as it shews, in some measure, the state of feeling and parties there, we give insertion:—

"We have nothing lately of importance from Persia, farther than Mahomed Meerza was only a few marches from Tehran, with 16 Regiments of regulars, and 20 Guns, accompanied by the British and Persian Envoys. The former is stated to have advanced H. R. H. large sums of money to enable him to move. From the Elphinstone we heard the amount is 20 Lacs of Rupees, and M——— has gone to England on duty, probably on this account. Report states that Ally Shah brother of Abbas Meerza has set up for King in Tehran, but a force dispatched by him against his nephew, is said to have joined the troops of the latter, and it is now commonly believed that Mahomed Meerza is in possession of Tehran. The prince of Shiraz remains inactive as usual, but it is thought he will eventually, make a descent on Bushire.

H——— supposing the Shaik of Abothabee had received his letter sent by the Ternate about the 20th of December, sent the Elphinstone to Bassidore the 20th of January, to accompany the Amherst to that port, to compel the Shaik to make restitution of the stolen property, but as the expiration of the month was not until the 6th February, the Elphinstone returned to Bushire, where it appears from all accounts, there has been much confusion."

THE Governor of Goa, Mr. Peres, leaves Bombay for that settlement, this day, on board the *Infanta Regent*, accompanied by the Gentlemen who formed the deputation.

WE have received several letters on the subject of the late expedition to Socotra, and the predicament in which the small handful of men sent there by the Bombay Government for the purpose of taking possession of the island, is placed. The matter seems to have assumed a more serious aspect than we, on the perusal of the correspondence submitted to us last week, thought it possessed. The men are, it would appear, in imminent danger of their lives, and cannot calculate on the security of a single hour. The Government, in dispatching so small a body, must have been in ignorance of the task to be accomplished, else they never would have dreamt of sending so few to carry it into effect. Instead of a passive, indolent race of savages whom it was expected gold would corrupt, or power overawe, we find a patriotic and resolute people who spurn the proffered price of their country, and are determined to expel the invader by the sword. This is a result so little anticipated that our speculations on the character and conduct of the inhabitants of the Island are absorbed in the more important question of the fate of those on whom has devolved the duty of establishing a footing there. Their situation is one of no common danger, and all the daring they may possess, and all the skill they may put into practice, can be of little avail where they are in number to their opponents, as only twenty to one thousand. Even their means of defence are in no way suited for the seige they may have to undergo. Bullied by day, and beleaguered by night, they know not the hour when destruction may hurl its mandate on their devoted heads, and thus are they circumstanced,—without a hope of a happy issue to their mission, and in fear of being, either shot, or having their throats cut. We have little doubt, therefore, the Government will see the necessity of promptly sending a sufficient force to their relief and assistance, and thus at once, by a demonstration of superior power, induce the natives of Socotra, if they are not disposed to sell their birthrights for a mess of pottage, to enter into such a treaty, on terms of mutual advantage, as will secure to the British the speedy and undisturbed occupation of a portion of the Island, sufficient for the purposes intended.

WE observe by the *Courier* of yesterday that the statement of a Correspondent which appeared in that Paper on the 3rd day of March, and was extracted by us into our paper of Wednesday the 4th inst. did not contain so exact, an account of the late Suttee at Ahmednuggur as it was supposed to do. The Courier contains an extract of a letter from some Correspondent who seems to have been well acquainted with all the circumstances, and as it contains what is said to be an exact and true account of the whole affair, we extract so much of that communication, as embraces the most material points:—

"You state that the disturbances have arisen *entirely* from "an attempt on the part of the Political agent in the neighbourhood to save the wives and domestics of a petty Rajah, who has lately died there from the fate which so often awaits individuals of that class on the death of those they are connected with." The disturbance at Ahmednuggur was certainly owing to that circumstance, but the state of the country, which is one of extensive insurrection, is owing to very different causes. The facts of the matter are these. A British force—a very small one—was sent out to coerce certain rebellious chiefs who have been in arms against the Government for many months, and who have been laying waste the whole of the country indiscriminately and inflicting great damage on the territories of the Rajah of Ahmednugger, as well on other surrounding chiefs—This force arrived at Ahmednuggur two days before the death of the Rajah, who had earnestly entreated the British authorities to afford him their assistance in subduing the insurgents, whom he had not the power himself to oppose. The Dongerpoor Durbar, had also offered its aid towards the same object.—The day before the Rajah died, Mr. Erskine sent to inquire whether there was any intention to perpetrate a similar outrage to that of Sedar, which you remark upon in your paper. He was informed that nothing could be known till the Rajah was dead. When this event was made known, it became openly a matter of conversation that 5 out of 7 wives would be sacrificed at the funeral pile. He then interposed and stated the abhorrence of such practices by the English nation and the Government of this country. The people here, who had had complete authority over the Rajah's eldest son, a young man of 17, engaged him with conferences and negotiations the whole day, during which they sent to all the villages under their jurisdiction to collect every Bheel and armed man possible in Ahmednugger, in order to oppose the British force. Towards the evening, it began to be evident that armed men were pouring into the town in every direction. The order was then given to disarm all such people as it was plain they were not congregating for any good purpose. A party of this sort passed close to an officer who was on parade underneath the walls of the town. He told them quietly the orders, and the person in charge of them was accompanying him to surrender their bows, arrows, and matchlocks, when all of a sudden, he ordered the men behind him to fire on the officer. This was done immediately, and Mr. Lewis was shot through the side. The party then escaped, and running to the town, the gates were immediately closed, and a fire opened from the ramparts on the troops, who were within 150 paces of the wall; and who therefore had no course to pursue but to move back out of range of the shot and guns which they knew were in the fort, and might be mounted during the night on the bastions. At the same time Mr. Erskine sent in to the Military authorities for guns to storm the gate and take possession of the town as there was no alternative."

"After having removed the camp, the party retired to bed, but about 2 in the morning were awoke by the alarm that the pile was on fire. But any attempt that could have been made then would have been too late as the troops were at least 400 yards from the pile. The next day the town was evacuated by the Bheels, as well as the Rajah's eldest son who is now out at Barwuttie in the Hills. So you see that *this very state* in whose cause, as well as for general tranquility, the force was sent, has treacherously abandoned us for the sake of carrying through an abominable deluge of human blood. Of course and most naturally the surrounding insurgents were delighted to hear that the Ahmednugger Rajah, who they expected was engaged against them, was of a sudden acting against the government, and no passing overtures were wanting to obtain their cooperation."

"The unfortunate state of last year all over Guzerat is one great cause of the present insolence of disaffected, which prevented the Govt. from taking immediate steps against them, in the first instance."

"The state of this part of Guzerat too at present is very alarming. Bheels and Coolies are become so confident and presumptuous, that it is with difficulty any person, unless strongly guarded, can pass along any road."

WHAT do our readers think of the following specimen of leave taking? Dinners, Suppers, Balls, and speech making did not seem to be so much the order of the day in which it was published, as it is now, but altogether it savors somewhat more of the pathetic, than the more modern fashion of feasting on such occasions.

A CARD.

Mr. SHEWCRAFT presents his most respectful compliments to his good and kind friends, trusting to their considerate indulgence with respect to the painful task of taking leave in person; and to excuse his calling on them as in duty bound.—

The spirit is willing, but the nerves are weak. But if the feelings of a heart overflowing with gratitude can compensate for the many marked kindnesses Mr. SHEWCRAFT has at all times, received from the society of the charming Island, they are long in possession of it, and as long as it palpitates; they shall never be erased.

Sic transit Gloria Mundi.

"Thus passes the Glory of the world away" —how applicable!!! in the paper on Wednesday following, he changed his matter for one *more appropriate.*

Bombay, 20th January, 1810.

Religious Intelligence.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF R. C. MONEY, Esq.

In addition to the brief intimation given last month of the death of Mr. Money, we have the pleasure to present the following obituary notice to our readers.

Our invaluable friend, who died from the effects of jungle fever, caught most probably during a journey from Belgaum to Saolapur, where he breathed his last, returned to this country, in which he was born, as a young gentleman of the highest promise, and he was called to occupy important situations under the Government, which he filled with the greatest credit to himself, and advantage to his employers, and the natives. By his knowledge of Persian, Hindustan, and other oriental languages, by his acquaintance with the religion and customs of the natives, and by his active habits and upright principles, he was well qualified to discharge the duties which devolved upon him, when engaged in the Political Department of the Civil Service, and particularly as Acting Persian Secretary to Government. At his own request, he was about eighteen months ago transferred to the Revenue Department, in which he evinced his usual zeal and fidelity. It was his intention, if God had spared him to bring before the notice of the public some suggestions relative to the welfare of the Ryots. He stated to us that his desire for their improvement, was one of the principal reasons for his wishing to leave, for a season the seat of the Presidency.

We know no person more engaging and amiable in social and private life, than our departed friend. The loss of him to his endeared partner, children, and other relatives, when viewed independently of the Divine promises, the remembrance of his many excellencies, and the hope of meeting him in that land where separation is unknown, is incalculable. Many Christians mourn over his death, as that of one to whom they bore an extraordinary degree of attachment, and cherished an extraordinary degree of respect.

From the time that the remembrance of early Christian education, the anxious counsels, entreaties, and prayers of truly pious and devoted parents, the afflictions of Divine Providence, and intercourse with the excellent of the earth, issued in his true conversion to God, he cherished the greatest zeal for the Divine honour, and the advancement in the world of that kingdom, in which is righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Circumstances prevented him for some time from making those liberal pecuniary contributions, for the propagation of the Gospel, which were consonant with his wishes. He was always ready, however, to minister of his substance for this object. He prayed with frequency and fervour that the name of God might be hallowed. He so ordered his walk and conversation as that they might not only appear consistent with a profession of Christianity, which is, alas! the *ultimatum* of the ambition of too many of whom better things might be expected, but *adorn* the Gospel of his Lord and Saviour. He was not ashamed of the Redeemer's name; but he sought to be a written epistle of Jesus Christ, know and read of all men. He not only promptly embraced, but he diligently sought for, opportunities of usefulness to his fellowmen. He regularly communicated religious instruction to his servants, or saw that they attended upon the ministrations of those who dispensed it. He took a most lively interest in all the proceedings in this country which have the spiritual welfare of the natives in view, and particularly in all the movements in Bombay and Calcutta, which he thought would tend to reveal to them the folly, sin, and danger of the delusions which they have so long followed, and lead them to take refuge in that indestructible sanctuary which the mercy of God has provided. The preaching of the cross by missionaries, through all parts of the country, was an object which he much desired. For the reformation and extention of the churches throughout the world, he greatly longed. He was the first person who suggested the Bombay subscription for steam navigation between England and India, and an eloquent advocate of the measure. He viewed the matter as of importance principally as it regards the civilization of the country.

Mr. Money was the third individual to whom the design of originating the Oriental Christian Spectator was mentioned. He entered into it with much enthusiasm, and did all in his power to contribute to its establishment and support. When in Bombay, he united with us in the proprietorship of the work, and up to the moment of his seizure with his last illness, he proved one of its most valuable correspondents. He was the writer of the articles in our five volumes, which are marked by one or more of his initials and, among others, of the lively and interesting reviews of Pollok's Course of Time, Ellis's Polynesian Researches, Abercombie on the Intellectual Powers, and Rabbi Beth Hillel's Travels. His communications though hastily written, show that he was endowed with a brilliant imagination, most refined Christian feelings, and an extensive acquaintance with ancient and modern literature. We have still several of his letters and papers in our possession, which, we think will be highly edifying to our readers and which we shall embrace occasional opportunities of laying before them. We trust that some of our friends, who are in like circumstances with ourselves, will add to our store. A few months before his death, he finished, and committed to our charge for publication, a small work, entitled *Christians in India*. It will immediately appear in a separate form, and by it he, though dead, will yet speak to those who cherish his endeared memory, and urge them to lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset them, that they may run with patience the race which is set before them in the Gospel.

THE EARL OF CLARE, AND ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BOMBAY.

We have sincere pleasure in giving publicity to the following; and rejoice that such honourable testimony has been borne to the conduct of Lord Clare, not only in respect to the Church of Scotland, but to his support of the cause of Christ generally in Bombay.

A deputation, consisting of the two ministers and the Elders of St Andrew's Church, waited upon Lord Clare at Parell, on the 21st instant, to present an address to his Lordship, agreed upon at a meeting of the session of that church held on the 18th. The deputation was kindly received. Our future Governor, Sir Robert Grant; Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Secretary to Government; and his Lordship's staff were present.

The purpose for which the deputation waited upon Lord Clare having been stated by the Rev. Mr. Laurie, he asked and obtained permission to read the address, which is as follows:

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare, &c. &c. &c. Governor of Bombay.

My Lord—As it has been publicly announced that your Lordship will, at an early period, retire from this Government to return to Europe, We, the Ministers and Elders of St. Andrew's Church, beg leave, before your departure, respectfully to approach your Lordship, and, in name of the Church of Scotland at this Presidency, to offer an expression of our gratitude for the support and kind encouragement of which you are head.

During the past four years we have, on various occasions addressed your Lordship upon matters affecting the prosperity and increased efficiency of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, and solicited the aid of Government in carrying them into effect. It is due to your Lordship, and it is most truly gratifying to us, to state, that in no instance has that aid been withheld. Our every application has been received and replied to in a spirit of kindness; and a liberality has been exercised on the part of Government which justly claims our warmest acknowledgment. That acknowledgment my Lord, we do now cheerfully and unanimously pay. We trust we are suitably impressed by the consideration and kindness which we have so largely experienced; and we offer the assurance that they will be as gratefully remembered, as they are now in sincerity deeply felt, and publicly declared.

But whilst we thus express our obligations for your Lordship's conduct towards our establishment, we conceive that, as members of a church court, and deeply interested in the advancement and success of vital godliness every where, we may be permitted to give utterance to those sentiments of high respect which we entertain for the encouragement which your Lordship, as is well known, extended to the public administration of our holy religion; and for your Lordship's cooperation in, and support of those plans and institutions which have for their object the spread of Christianity and of useful knowledge in this great but unenlightened country. In such conduct, my Lord, there is that which confers a dignity upon the highest rank; and when it is beheld in those of elevated station and extended influence, its beneficial effect upon society is always mighty, and may be more widely diffused and far more permanent than is perceptible, or is generally believed. For your every effort in the cause of Christian truth and Christian practice, we beg your Lordship's acceptance of our heartiest thanks. These efforts carry in them their own high reward, and we were well persuaded that the satisfaction which they have imparted, and will continue to impart, to your Lordship's mind, is the reward which is valued by you above every other.

With sentiments of great respect, and with earnest prayers for your Lordship's prosperity and happiness.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obliged and faithful servants
J. LAURIE, *Senior Minister, and Moderator of Session.*
J. STEVENSON, *Junior Minister.*
G. SMYTTAN, *Elder.*
CHARLES MALCOLM, *Elder.*
St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Feb. 18, 1833.

When the address had been read and presented, Lord Clare replied in the following terms:—

To the Ministers and Elders of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Gentlemen—I have received with feelings of the highest gratification the address which you have done me the honour to present to me, and I shall ever remember with gratitude such flattering testimony to my humble exertions in support of your Ecclesiastical Establishment and of the Christian community generally in this Presidency. The best reward of a public man is to be honoured with the approbation of his fellow citizens; and I should be altogether unworthy of your kindness if I did not feel proud that my conduct has been noticed in terms of commendation by the Ministers and Elders of your exemplary church.

Since my arrival in India, I have had but little power to do much in support of the Church of Christ; but on all occasions when, either as the Head of the Government or as a private individual, I thought my humble exertions called for, I have tried for the sake of all to support the clergy. I am well aware that the Ministers of God's Words is here placed in a trying situation, and that in his endeavours to spread Christianity, he is surrounded with innumerable difficulties; but, under Divine providence, his labours will not be in vain, nor will the seed be sown in a barren ground.

In leaving this country it is to me a source of sincere gratification to know that I leave in it many good and religious men, as well Ministers of the Gospel, as others, who serve God with true piety and with earnest zeal for our Holy Religion. My prayers will ever be offered up for them, and I feel satisfied that under the fostering care of my excellent successor all plans tending to the promotion of true religion and useful knowledge, will be duly and properly encouraged and supported.

Believe me to be, Gentlemen,
With great truth and regard,
Your obliged and humble servant,
CLARE.

Christian Spectator, for March.

CALCUTTA.

DEKHAN PRIZE MONEY.

We are glad to learn that orders have at last been received from the Court of Directors for the second distribution of the Dekhan prize money. This distribution arises out of His Majesty's warrant of 31st July 1832, the operation of which, it will be remembered, was suspended some months for a re-hearing of the relative claims of the captors before the Lords of the Treasury. That question however being disposed of, instructions were issued from the Treasury in December 1833, and published in the *London Gazette* on the 20th of that month for distribution in England; and when the delay of making distribution in India was commented upon by one of our contemporaries a short time ago, we explained that considerable delay must necessarily result, as respected payment in India, from the option allowed to all persons interested to claim in England before a certain date. That date having expired, the London accounts have been made up, and it appears that the following sums have been paid at home to Officers of the Indian Army or their representatives, namely:

Bengal Army,..... Sa. Rs. 2,03 595
Madras,..... 2,47,362
Bombay,..... 2,31,662

and the sums now ordered to be paid amount to something more than twelve lakhs and a half, being for Bengal nearly 6 lakhs, for Madras about 4, and for Bombay 2½ lakhs, the payments made in England have been calculated at an exchange of 1s. 10d. per Sicca Rupee.

These are very small sums compared with the expectations of the Army. What is become of the rest of the claim? Why is it not settled by a composition? If that principle had been adopted in an early stage of the investigation, we are persuaded the result would have been much more advantageous to the captors in every point of view; for that which was indisputable prize has been withheld because claims were set up to enormous sums which were part and parcel of the revenue of the captured territory.—*Calcutta Courier.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.

MEMORIAL.

To the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

HON'BLE SIRS,—The long period which has elapsed since the transmission of memorials and urgent appeals to your hon'ble court, on the subject of the supersession of the Lieutenant-Colonels of your army by junior Lieutenant-Colonels of His Majesty's service, has induced a belief, that the subject has been entirely lost sight of, as no reply has yet been received, or acknowledgement vouchsafed.

It is, therefore, with confidence in your hon'ble court's regard for the honor and interests of your army, that I forward this petition in behalf of myself and of those officers whose signatures are separately attached.

It is unnecessary to take up the time of your honorable court, by a recapitulation of that which has already been so ably and distinctly detailed in the many memorials already forwarded to your honorable court so long ago as the year 1831-32.

I will therefore merely refer to those which have most forcibly pointed out the grievances of the Indian army, and which so vitally affect its honor, character, and preferment:—

Colonel Faithfull's memorial.
Colonel Bryant's ditto.
Major Campbell's ditto.

Since the dispatch of the above memorials we have had frequent cause to believe, that they had been deemed by your honorable court, by the Board of Control, and by the authorities at the Horse Guards, worthy of immediate consideration.

The publicly expressed opinion of the Governor General in Council in the case of the supersession of Lieutenant-Colonels Aubury and Wood, dated July 1829, was so decidedly in favor of the claims of the Indian army, to enjoy the benefits of His Majesty's commission, in common with the officers of His Majesty's service, that

the officers of the Indian army have confidently expected by every ship, for the last 2 years, that some expedient had been resorted to, by which they would be spared the necessity of further appeal, and the indignity and mortification (in a second instance) of seeing their lieutenant-colonels superseded by officers who have been their juniors in every grade in the service!

The instance already brought to the notice of your honorable court need not be repeated here, but so long as the commissions granted by His Majesty to the Company's officers are to bear the perverted construction lately given to them, they can hardly be considered of any value.

They were given, during the administration of Lord Cornwallis in 1796, avowedly as a protection against supercession; but it is evident, that the order issued from the Horse Guards dated 5th May 1829, has rendered abortive the intentions of His Majesty's Government.

In 1812 our gracious sovereign was pleased to declare that 'no distinction of rank whatever, should be made between the two services.' The document is strongly worded, and is as follows, published in general orders by the Commander-in chief under date 26th February 1812.

'His Majesty has been at the same time pleased to command his Excellency Lieut. General Hewett, to intimate in terms the most explicit, His Majesty's pleasure, that all officers in the service of the Hon'ble E. I. Company bearing his Majesty's commission, or commissions signed by his special authority, delegated to the Commander-in-chief in India, are, in virtue thereof, to have the same local rank as if they were in the immediate service of his Majesty, and that no distinction of rank whatever is to be made in that respect between the King's and Company's officers of corresponding ranks, except what must necessarily arise from the dates of their respective commissions.'

The fair and impartial conclusion to be drawn from such instruction is, that unless for distinguished service or other personal consideration any local commissions granted to one service would in like manner be given to the other. The 'explicit' terms made use of do not admit of doubt—It is distinctly stated, that the officers of the Indian army are to have the same local rank as if they were in the immediate service of His Majesty's; but this order has been infringed, as on each occasion of *one* junior lieutenant-colonel of engineers obtaining his colonelcy, *several* lieutenant-colonels of His Majesty's service have superseded 30 or 40 lieutenant-colonels in the Company's service by obtaining local colonel's commissions. The last occasion was the promotion of Colonel Tickel, when Lieutenant Colonels Cameron and Bartley obtained the local rank of colonel, passing over the heads of the former 33, the latter 36 lieutenant-colonels of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

This is not a case involving expense, or indeed any sacrifice; it is however, one which nearly affects the honor and well being of all the officers of this army, who feel, that so long as the present system continues, the most cherished feelings of a soldier are wounded,—they are degraded in the eyes of the officers and men under their command, and, unfortunately for the good feeling that should subsist between the two services, in the opinion of those who supersede them.

Those jealousies which were adverted to by your honble court in your general letter dated 1st January 1796, and which you state would be removed, (the Right Hon'ble Henry Dundas one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state having engaged to recommend to his Majesty to grant King's commissions *to prevent supercession*,') must again forcibly operate to the injury of the service, and the utter annihilation of honorable ambition if supercessions are to be continued. But your petitioners cannot entertain the belief that your Honorable Court or the other high authorities who have the power to redress our wrongs will turn a deaf ear to the earnest, but respectful appeals of almost the whole army.

The evil may be remedied in the following manner, viz.; by reducing his Majesty's officers already holding local rank to the real rank which they hold in His Majesty's army, or if this should not be deemed expedient, by giving the rank of colonel to all those lieutenant-colonels who have been superseded, and to prevent in future any supercession. The rank of Colonel to be withheld from a junior lieutenant-colonel who may obtain a regiment, until he rises to the top of the list of lieutenant-colonels, when he will, as a matter of course, receive his commission as colonel. This latter suggestion, if adopted, makes the list of lieutenant-colonels strictly one of gradation, but as an officer promoted by brevet for distinguished services might possibly be a major in his regiment, although the senior lieutenant-colonel in the army; it is submitted, therefore, that when *his* junior obtains a regiment, *both* should receive the rank of colonel; otherwise the promotion of the whole army might be stopped in the rank of lieutenant-colonel for years.

The effort to obtain the respect of our brethren in arms, which must to every soldier be a primary consideration, has been often made by the Indian army; and it is a subject of deep regret and mortification that after a period of nearly 40 years, during which an enlightened spirit has been gaining ground, and the never surpassed loyalty, and devoted courage of your Army has been conspicuous, firmly securing the advantages of this splendid empire to Great Britain,—that in 1834 their claims to a just equality in honor and advancement, should be withheld, their legitimate expectations blighted, and their spirit wounded by junior officers supercceding them almost daily. Enthusiasm however exalted, and patriotism however fervent and sincere, must be gradually undermined by such depressing apprehensions, while the redress which your Honble Court has the power of granting, will increase and maintain those invaluable feelings.

The Indian army is a solitary instance of a body of as well disciplined troops as any in the world, amounting to about 200,000, without *one* officer of the rank *even* of major general to command them!

In the Bengal are now five Brigadier-Generals on the staff; viz.

		Appointed Cadet.	*Colonels.*
Brigadier-General	Smith	1782	1811.
,, ,,	White	1783	1819.
,, ,,	Stevenson	1783	1819.
,, ,,	Richards	1793	1829.
,, ,,	Duncan	1795	1829.

The three senior have been more than 50 years in the service; the two latter 40 years!

Only very lately during the absence of the Governor General and Commander in Chief at Madras, the Bengal army was commanded by a major-general in His Majesty's service who, with reference to his first commission, has been 42 years in the service, of which he has been 13 years, a major-general.

There are now on the list of Bengal colonels (17) seventeen who have been more than 50 years in the service, and 19, who have been 40 years and upwards; none of whom can ever hope to obtain the rank of major-general on the present system.

Many of these officers have been rewarded by His Majesty for distinguished services by nominating them companions of the order of the Bath, the higher distinctions of which order were held out to them by His Majesty, and conferred on some who had the good fortune to attain the rank of major-general as,—but it will be evident to your Honorable Court, that unless some reliefis afforded to officers of such length of service, they cannot, in the course of nature, expect to live long enough to attain the rank of major-general. The honorary distinctions, therefore, of Knight Commander, and Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, formerly held out as rewards, must be deemed virtually withheld from the officers of the Indian army.

(*Remarks by a Correspondent.*)

The above is the copy of a memorial now in circulation, and which has already received *very numerous* signatures, and is daily obtaing more. It will be seen, that it is only an offer on the part of the Company's officers to accept a *lesser evil* than that now inflicted on them by the unjust and cruel order of the Horse Guards of 5th May 1829; as it is but too evident, that at the Horse Guards, they will not rescind that order without something of the kind here suggested. To company's officers it is a choice between two evils, and as it is better to take the lesser of the two it is to be supposed, that this memorial will meet with, very general (if not universal) signature. It is in fact, a suggestion to make the lieutenant-colonels list strictly one of seniority. In the former memorials that were sent to England only to alternative were proposed; viz. either, that his Majesty's local colonels should be reduced to their proper rank in the King's army or that the Company's suppressed officers should be promoted. Now, as this went home three years ago, and up to the end of June last, it is ascertained nothing had been done, it is but too evident, that some other alternative is required at the Horse Guards. To this one, it is to be presumed no objection, in common fairness, can possibly be made.—*Englishman.*

We learn from the following communication in the *Hurkaru*, that the funeral of the late Rajah of Jeypoor has been an occasion of a riot accompanied with bloodshed.

"MOOFUSSIL, FEB. 1835.—My friend in Camp has communicated to me the following additional intelligence relative to the death of the late Raja of Jeypoor: his letter is dated Phalgun 11th February. I am on too good terms with him to be under any apprehensions of giving offence by making public such portion of his letters as may be of general interest, and as, in common with his cloth, he is a supporter of your journal, he will not, I am confident, regret that his news should be turned to account in your columns. He writes:—"Popular disturbances, in the city of Jeypoor, have followed on the death of the Raja. On carrying the body of the Raja forth to the place of cremation upwards of two thousand *Brahmins* were found assembled, the leaders of whom demanded a sight of the body of their deceased prince, with was denied; the whole of them then exclaimed that he had been "POISONED," and imprecated curses on the head of the Minister Jotaram, as the murderer; recapitulating at the same time many other crimes against him. The procession at length made way, and gaining the desired spot, consumed the body to ashes. On their return, however, they were attacked by the assembled multitude, and Jotaram's troops at length fired on and dispersed them. Some were killed and others have been seized and placed in confinement by the Minister. Some temples, (belonging as well as I can ascertain to the same particular sect as Jotaram,) were plundered by the populace on the occasion."

"Dr. Mottley, arriving not till after the cremation, was too late to glean any information save the accounts which were given him of the Raja's death by others. I understand that he says, that supposing the descriptions of the case he received were true, the symptoms of an acute liver attack may be recognized. He states the city to be in a state of great ferment; that knots of the people were standing about in the streets, and hesitated not openly to declare their belief of the Raja having met with foul play—and certainly appearances are much in favor of the presumption. Jotaram has evidently taken the alarm, if we are to believe the latter, which I hear the Agent has received from him, intimating a wish to retire from office—but possibly he has no intention of the kind and the declaration is only a *ruse*.

"In all probability we shall now be *compelled* to interfere. How much it is now to be lamented, that the Jeypoor Agency, which existed up to within a short period of the late Raja attaining his majority, was not permitted to remain until after that event; when the British *surveillance* might have been withdrawn with at least better show of reason, if not with credit,—many an atrocity of Jotaram's commission would have been prevented, and the Raja have been released from thraldom, and so situated that the damning doubts on the present occasion would have been cleared upon and settled either one way or the other."

"Whether any suspicions of the legitimacy of the Raja's reputed son have existed in the minds of the Government functionaries, I know not, but I understand that we have not yet recognized it. We may now expect orders from below for the Agency to move to Jeypoor, I should think, to settle this and other questions connected with it."—*Calcutta Courier, Feby.* 25.

MADRAS.

The Break water meeting was held at the College Hall on Monday, according to appointment.—We give the *resolutions* proposed and carried.

G. Norton, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were submitted and unanimously agreed to.

On the Motion of *The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson*, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Oliver,

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting; that for the furtherance of Commercial Prosperity at Madras as well as the public convenience, it is highly desirable that some measure be adopted to overcome the difficulty of communication with shipping in the roads occasioned by the Surf.

On the Motion of *Mr. Chamier* seconded by Captain *Dalrymple*,

2. Resolved, That the plan of a Break-water appears to offer the most eligible means of attaining the desired object at the least expense.

On the Motion of *Mr. Arbuthnot* seconded by *Mr. O. Viveath*,

3. Resolved, That a Committee of the *thirteen* Gentlemen hereunder named, be now appointed (with power to add to their number) to investigate plans; and generally to adopt such measures, as may appear calculated to forward the objects of the Meeting.

J. W. Dare, Esq.	Captain Dalrymple,
G. Norton, Esq.	Lieut. J. Braddock,
Lieut. Col. Monteith,	W. Ashton, Esq.
J. Line, Esq.	Major Ross,
J. Scott, Esq.	J. Arbuthnot, Esq and
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.	Ragavah Charry.
Æ. R. McDonnell, Esq.	

On the Motion of *Brigadier General Doveton* seconded by *Mr. Morris*,

4. Resolved, That a Subscription be now opened for voluntary contributions, or Donations, on the condition that the sums so Subscribed shall not be called for, unless some plan shall be approved by the Committee appointed to examine the plans proposed and adopted by the Majority of the Subscribers at a Meeting to be called for that purpose.

On the Motion of *Mr. Campbell*, seconded by *Ragavah Charry*.

5. Resolved, That the Committee be requested to apply immediately to Government for their sanction and support.

On the Motion of *Mr. Line*, seconded by *Mr. J. Barrow*.

6. Resolved, That the Committee be requested to give all needful publicity to their proceedings through the medium of the public press.

On the motion of *Brigadier General Doveton* seconded by *Mr. Campbell*.

7. Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to *Mr. Ashton*; Captain *Dalrymple*, *Mr. Mc Donnell* and *Captain Cotton* for the public spirit they have evinced, in originating this most useful project.

On the motion of *Mr. Boynes* seconded by *Mr. Ashton*.

8. Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to forward a Copy of the Resolutions of this Meeting to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to convey to His Lordship their thanks for the expression of his kind offices and liberal offer of his support.

Mr. Norton having left the Chair Mr. *Chamier* was unanimously called to it, when,

On the motion of *Mr. McDonnell* seconded by *Colonel Smythe*, Resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Norton for his able conduct in the Chair.

Mr. Norton returned thanks,—when it was agreed that a subscription Book should be immediately put in circulation round the room, and independent of the contributions of some of the Houses of Agency (to be ascertained) upwards of sixteen Thousand Rupees was immediately contributed.

The Meeting was then adjourned to a future day to be fixed upon by the Committee, for the purpose of submitting their report—due notice of the day and hour of Meeting to be given through the Press.—*Madras Gazette, Feb.* 25.

The report has reached us, and we receive it with high satisfaction, that the cause of justice at Hyderabad has at length triumphed. The Commissioner, Mr. MACLEOD, has decided in favour of Mr. WILLIAM PALMER in the case between that Gentleman and the Nizam's Government:—his fiat has been issued in favour of both public and private claims.—*Madras Male Herald, Feb.* 21.

From the *Bombay Gazette* of 14th January, we have taken an article on Clergyman's Fees, against which such general objection has been taken, but, we regret to say hitherto without effect.—We entirely agree with our Contemporary in opinion, in all he has said on the occasion, and shall not fail recurring to the subject in a future issue, under a hope that what may be denied to a just and reasonable appeal, may in the end be granted to importunity.—*Madras Courier, Feb.* 26.

EUROPE.

Galignani's Messenger, October 25.

Government having determined to permit a limited number (the exact amount is not yet settled) of Captains to retire with the rank of Rear-Admiral and the half pay of 17s. 6d. per day.—We have the more satisfaction in making this announcement as our Correspondents and ourselves have unceasingly urged the justice of such a measure upon the first Lord of the Admiralty. We trust the intended boon will be a liberal one, and embrace a large number. It should be considered that there has been flag promotion for upwards of four years, and during that period, the list of Admirals has been greatly decreased by death.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

An English ship lately arrived at Palermo from Tripoli, in Syria, brought the following details respecting the insurrection against Mehemet Ali:—"The troubles of Syria are far from being at an end. The authority of Mehemet Ali is no longer acknowledged except in some few fortified towns, which still hold out against the insurgents of the Country. The Denizens of Mount Libanus are up in arms. Their incomparable cavalry has come down like a torrent upon all parts of Syria, and it is probable that Ibrahim Pacha may be induced to capitulate. The general insurrection, which will be so difficult to repress, has arisen from several causes.—Ibrahim Pacha by his debaucheries and cruelties has exhausted the patience of the people.—It is impossible to describe the excesses of this prince, so unworthy of his father. He gives himself up to drunkenness and every license:—his table is always furnished with the wines of France, particularly Champaigne, and it is after copious libations of these that he prepares his most despotic measures—his enormous levies of men and money. The second cause is purely political, and arises from the alliance between Russia and the Porte. There is not a single French or English house of commerce at Tripoli or Aleppo that does not know that Russia is distributing money by handfuls to stir up the people of Syria, and thus break the last treaty which was made between the Porte and the Pacha, under the influence of France and England, by which this province was ceded to Mehemet Ali. It is even said that, under the connivance of Russia, armaments, both Naval and Military, are preparing to be directed against Aleppo.—Russia will send auxiliaries disguised in the costume of Turkey, and under the Ottoman flag, which will in the end attack this Egyptian Monarchy which she views with an evil eye, because it has placed itself in alliance with England and France.—There is no doubt that in a few months the struggle will become serious. Mehemet Ali will never leave his son exposed to all the hatred of the people of Syria:—the Egyptian fleet and troops are being prepared for an invasion and it is easy to perceive that the Pacha is determined to bring the cause to an issue. On the other hand, armaments are preparing in the Dardanelles. The Ottoman fleet will sail at the same time that the army commences its march by Asiatic Turkey. From all this there must arise conflicting interests between the grand powers of Europe. It is the general opinion in the East that the disputes of Europe will be settled on the plains of Syria. The powers dare not come to an open war, but will carry on the contest by diplomacy and bloodless battles. War is impossible in Europe, but this is not the case in the Dardanelles and the Asiatic countries.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT, *Sept.* 27.

William Stokoe, a captain in the Native Infantry, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, was opposed by Mr. Creswell for a Mr. Dunn, a solicitor of Dublin; he was supported by Messrs. Cook and Woodroffe.

In 1823 the insolvent had been married to Miss E. Dunn, then only 17 years of age, the sister of the opposing creditor. The mother of Miss E. Dunn, had been averse to the match, and the Insolvent (who was connected with the family of the Dunns by the marriage of his aunt to the uncle of Mr. William Dunn to exert his influence in his favour. Mr. William Dunn had only known the insolvent a month or thereabouts at the time of this application. Mr. William Dunn, in answer to the application, said "If you will settle 3,000*l.* and an annuity of 100*l.* on my sister, I will interfere;" and deposed that the insolvent had told him that he had from 3,000*l.* to 4000*l.* in India, and that he expected his rank of captain immediately on his return to India. The deed of settlement was prepared by counsel, and executed by the insolvent, together with a warrant of attorney to Mr. William Dunn and his father, as trustees for the wife of the insolvent, on the morning, of the marriage. Four months after the marriage the insolvent left his wife in Dublin, and went over to Wales. In 1825 he went out to India, from whence he returned to England in 1832. In August or September, 1825, a professional gentleman, who was a friend of the insolvent, had been employed by him on a mission to Dublin, to make an arrangement between him and his wife. He had proposed a Scotch divorce, which proposition had been indignantly rejected on her part, and the negotiation had come to nothing. From the time of his leaving his wife he had never made any remittances for her support, consequently the arrears of the annuity had increased to 1,000*l.* and the brother, Mr. William Dunn, as trustee, was a creditor of the insolvent to that amount, and for 2,000*l.*, the penalty of the bond.

The insolvent himself affirmed that he had always been willing to have his wife with him, but that she had been averse to going to India: he admitted that he had proposed a Scotch divorce, but asserted that he returned from India with upwards of 1,000*l.* in his possession (which he had lost by the failure of the agent into whose hands it had been placed) for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation, and that he had written letters to Dublin for that purpose. He however admitted that since his return, and during part of the time the negotiation for a reconciliation with his wife had been going on, he had paid his addresses to a young lady at Fulham, and that the preliminary proceedings to a marriage with that young lady had advanced very nearly to the celebration of the wedding, but has been eventually broken off. He further deposed, that at the time he quitted Dublin he had not designed to desert his wife, and that on his return from India he should have gone again to Dublin, had he not been in fear of the warrant of attorney being put in force against him.

The uncle of the young lady at Fulham (who is a captain in the army) deposed that the insolvent had paid his addresses to his niece, and undertaken to settle a considerable sum of money upon her in the event of the marriage, but that the match had been broken off, as the insolvent had prevaricated so much, that he did not consider him entitled to credit.

Mr. Creswell expatiated at great length, and in strong terms, on the conduct of the insolvent, and contended that he had, by making a false representation of his being possessed of property at the time of his marriage, rendered himself obnoxious to a remand to prison, by the Commissioners, or if it were admitted that he had been at that time possessed of the property he

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had stated, he had rendered himself liable to be remanded by having made away with it to the injury of his creditors.

Mr. Cooke resisted the application for a remand, and contended the behaviour of his client did not subject him to one.

The learned Chief Commissioner Reynolds, after observing that though feelings must not be embarked in the case, yet it was impossible to overlook the facts which had transpired, proceeded to comment in very severe language upon the conduct of the insolvent, and to say that he had induced the brother of his wife to use his influence to forward the marriage upon a representation of the means and hopes of him, the insolvent. Was the representation he, the insolvent, had made to the brother true or false? If true, the insolvent could not extricate himself from it without giving an account of what he had done with his money; but there was no doubt whatever that the representation to the brother had been false, and therefore, in the opinion of the Court, he had incurred a debt by false representations. Notwithstanding his pretended wishes to be reconciled to his wife, he had never contributed a shilling to her support. There were no redeeming features in his case; the internal evidence of his conduct was against his assertions, and negatived his pretended wishes of reconciliation to the woman whom he had injured and deserted. There was nothing to atone for such behaviour, and under all these circumstances he should not be entitled to the benefit of the act until he should have been in prison 15 calendar months from the date of his petition, at the suit of his opposing creditor, for contracting the debt due to him as trustee, by means of false representations.

The insolvent paid into court 130l, for the benefit of his creditors, a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound having been paid by the agent in whose hands his money had been placed, and a further dividend was expected.

MEMOIR OF SIR JOHN LEACH.

(Abridged from the *Legal Observer*.)

Sir John Leach was, at the time of his death one of the oldest judges on the bench, having preceded in his appointment most of his learned brethren. He was of humble, though respectable parentage, and received little from his relations but a plain education. He was born at the town of Bedford in the year 1760, where his father was a tradesman; he was one of several sons, and he, as well as his brothers, were intended to remain in that grade in society. We have understood that one of his brothers (who was afterwards appointed his principal secretary as Master of the Rolls) was an enterprising man of business, having obtained a patent for making lace, which he brought to great perfection.

John Leach was educated at the Grammar School at Bedford, and placed in the office of Sir Robert Taylor, the eminent architect, to whose business he applied himself with great attention and perseverance. His not continuing in this profession has been attributed to accident; it is said, that being engaged as a poll-clerk at a contested election at his native town, he attracted the attention of Mr. Pigott (afterwards Sir Arthur Pigott), who was engaged as counsel. He was so struck by young Leach's energy and acuteness, that he advised him to study the Law. This is, however, one of those semi-dramatic incidents which are generally thrust into the biography of eminent men. We believe the fact to have been, that in the office of Sir Robert Taylor he met, as a co-pupil, the last Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, and on that gentlemen commencing business for himself, he requested the assistance of his friend: and it was owing mainly to Mr. Cockerell's recommendation and encouragement that Mr. Leach commenced the study of the law. Be this as it may, he entered himself at the Middle Temple on the 26th of January, 1785, and became the pupil of that eminent draughtsman and Judge Sir W. Alexander, then in great practice as a junior equity counsel.

In Hilary Term, 1790, he was called to the bar by that society, and chose the Home Circuit and Surrey Sessions. He soon obtained considerable practice in these courts, and was distinguished for his neat, accurate, and forcible speeches—his pleasing and lucid statements of cases. The first important matter in which he was retained as counsel was the Seaford election, both at the election and the subsequent petition against it, which was his first connexion with that borough, which he afterwards represented in Parliament. It is here also observable, that Sir John Leach is another instance of a person, being successful in his profession although called to the bar after the usual period of life, he being 30 years of age before he obtained that degree.

In 1800 he thought it prudent to relinquish all common law business, and confine himself to equity practice; and although this important step did not at once meet full encouragement, no very long period elapsed ere he became extensively employed. He was particularly celebrated for his able and correct pleadings in equity; they are in fact the foundation of many of the private MS. collections now in the profession. Some of them, marked J. L., have been printed in the collection by Mr. Van Heythuysen, and they have long been valued and followed by the practising equity draughtsmen of the present day. In court he rose rapidly into eminence, combining very considerable learning with great powers of arranging and condensing facts. His speeches always enforced attention, being clear, precise, and nervous. He contended often preeminently even with Sir Samuel Romilly, and was generally preferred to Sir Anthony Hart, to both of whom he was constantly opposed, more especially when he became King's Counsel. His temper was warm and irritable, and he was frequently involved in personal altercation with the advocate to whom he was opposed. His talents as a speaker not only secured his employment in the Equity Courts, but gained him considerable business at the Cockpit, more particularly on West Indian appeals. He was moreover, distinguished for his despatch and powers of disposing of his business.

In politics, although he never took a very active part, he was a Whig, and was early introduced to the leaders of that party—Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and others.

In the year 1807, he took a more distinguished stand both in his profession and before the public. He was one of the many eminent lawyers who were introduced into Parliament by a rotten borough. He had ever since 1793 been more or less connected with Seaford (now entombed in schedule A of the Reform Act) In 1795 he had been elected recorder, and having resided and purchased property in the place, he had by degrees obtained sufficient influence in the borough, to return both of its members in the general elections in 1806 and 1807, in opposition to Mr. Ellis, of Esher-park, who had returned the members at the general elections of 1796 and 1802.

In the election in 1807 Mr. Leach was returned for that borough, together with Mr. G. Herbert, and voted with the Whig Administration. It was in Hilary Term in this year also that he obtained a patent of precedency—a distinction which he well deserved, both by his talents and the extent of his business. The usual compliment of being made a bencher of his society followed this promotion. In 1810 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Oxford, on the installation of Lord Grenville as Chancellor.

The arduous duties of a leading counsel in the Court of Chancery now devolved on Mr. Leach; which, however, he was fully qualified to perform but they probably prevented his taking a very active part in politics. He did not speak often in the House of Commons, although when he chose to address the House he spoke with effect, and was listened to with respect and attention. His most remarkable speeches were on the Duke of York's affair, on the motion of Colonel Wardle, in 1809, and on the bill for creating the Vice-Chancellor's Court. In the former, March 10, 1809, he defended the Duke, which so pleased his Royal Highness that he called on Mr. Leach the next day, begged his acquaintance, and introduced him to the then Prince of Wales. This was the foundation of that confidence and intimacy which subsisted so long between the late King and the subject of this memoir. His speeches on the Vice-Chancellor's Court Bill were all in opposition to the plan. His great speech was on Feb. 15th, 1813; and probably at that period he hardly thought that he would have been the second Vice-Chancellor appointed under the measure which he so strenuously opposed.

We have said that Mr. Leach was never a very warm politician; and with a fickleness to which lawyers are said to be more than usually prone, he thought proper, soon after his visits to Carlton house, to waver in his adherence to the Whigs. In 1811 he spoke in favour of the Regency Bill, and thought it advisable to print his speech; and from this time the favours of the Court flowed in upon him. He was consulted by the Prince of Wales as to the propriety of issuing a commission to Italy respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales; and in 1817 he succeeded Sir Thomas Plomer as Vice-Chancellor, and was knighted.

On his acceptance of the office of Vice Chancellor, Sir John Leach took the Chiltee-Cudárdreds, and, we believe, parted with his interest in the borough of Seaford on the usual terms. His appointment was on the whole considered a proper one, and gave satisfaction to the profession; and no better proof of this can be given, than that Mr. Bell from that time confined himself to the Vice-Chancellor's Court. In May 1827, he succeeded Sir John Copley as Master of the Rolls on his acceptance of the Great Seal. In 1829 Sir John Leach agreed to change the hours of the sitting of his Court, which he appointed for the mornings instead of evenings, as theretofore; and on this new morning court being established, Mr. Bickersteth and Mr. Pemberton selected his court as their favourite field of practice. Sir John Leach held the office of Master of the Rolls until his death, which happened at Edinburgh, on September 16, 1834, on his road to visit the Duchess of Sutherland. He was about 74 years of age.

Sir John Leach will long be remembered as a Judge. His capacities for his office were very great. His most remarkable qualities were his power of seizing on the important points in every case that came before him, and in his being able to deliver his opinion on them immediately, in a manner, the most clear and precise. Although his long practice, and a life spent in the duties of his profession, had stored him abundantly with the decisions of former judges, yet legal learning was not his most eminent quality. He chose frequently, however, to rely on his own opinion rather than on that of those who preceded him; he very often disregarded the cases cited in argument, and decided on his own judgment. He almost always paid attention to his own reported decisions, in some cases, where even they had been disapproved of by other judges. His power, of disposing of his business were such as few men possess. Of him it is to be recorded, as it was of Sir Thomas More, that he left no cause remaining unheard, but on calling for the next cause, was informed that he had disposed of them all. His manner to counsel rendered him frequently unpopular with the bar. He had great excuse in the diseases with which he was afflicted; but the agony which they occasioned him, increasing the natural irritability of his temper, betrayed him in the early part of his judicial life into altercations hardly becoming the bench. He seemed, perhaps unconsciously, to take and give way to likings and dislikings in his intercourse with counsel, which rendered the task of addressing him frequently an unpleasant one. It is only justice to say, however, that this manner was greatly softened, if not entirely altered, in his latter years, particularly since he accepted his last office. At the same time it is right to mention, that to so high a pitch did the feeling of the bar on the subject come, that at one period, when Vice-Chancellor, he was waited on by some of the most distinguished counsel of his court, who formally remonstrated with him on his manner—an interview which was not without effect on him.

Sir John Leach was by no means satisfied with distinction as a lawyer. Political honours he had never much coveted; but he was always desirous of mixing with the great and noble. He was on terms of intimacy with many distinguished persons, and both received the visits and accepted the invitations of a long list of royal and noble personages. His tastes were fastidious—at least we must say so when we record the fact, that but few lawyers were invited to his entertainments, except on some marked occasion, as on his elevation to the office of Vice Chancellor and Master of the Rolls, when some formal dinners were given to all the practising barristers of his court. Fashionable society was his chief liking, and he was desirous of shining rather as a fine gentleman than as a judge. He established several aristocratic retreats around London; and at these—at Cashionbury and Osterly Park—he frequently passed his time from the Saturday till the Monday, although even here the lawyer peeped out in the shape of a bag of papers which usually accompanied him. He was neat and precise in his dress, and in private courteous in his manners. He was abstemious in his diet; if his cellar were well stocked, and his *cuisine* in the best taste, it was to please his guests, and not himself; if he were a frequenter of the feasts of others, it was to partake of the society, not the dainties of his hosts, as his own home-made bread and linseed tea generally accompanied him on these latter occasions. He was a man of active habits, and fond of exercise, particularly on horseback. When the sittings of the Rolls Court were in the evening, he did not allow this circumstance to interfere with his fondness for gaiety. In spite of the fatigue of his judicial duties he dressed again for the parties of the night, and an hour after he had presided in his court might be seen talking over the nothings of the day in the crowded saloons of fashionable life. These frequently he did not quit until an early hour in the morning; but he never allowed his pleasures to interfere with his public duties as few judges were so punctual in court as he. This habit of life however probably injured his constitution, he was afflicted with two dreadful diseases, having been twice operated on for stone, and more recently had his eyes couched in consequence of cataract. These operations he underwent with great fortitude, and returned to the discharge of his duties in a very short space of time after all of them. He was fond of music, in which he had some taste and latterly generally spent his long vacation abroad. His private life was distinguished by great amenity and inoffensiveness.

We have thus freely given the best account in our power of this eminent man, which though not so eulogistic as his friends might desire, has at least mentioned all his faults; and we can safely award to him the character of an upright and able judge, and a man of honourable feeling.

HATTON GARDEN.

NUISANCE IN SOUTHAMPTON STREET, PENTONVILLE.—THE LATE MURDERS.—On Monday, several respectable inhabitants of Southampton street, Pentonville, attended at this office, to complain of a gross nuisance which had existed during the last week in the above street.—One of the applicants stated that he resided, with his family, in a house adjacent to that in which Steinberg murdered Ellen Lefevere and his children. Some cunning individual had taken the house of Mr Cuthbert the landlord, and had got up wax effigies of the murdered persons, *which were placed in the various apartments in the same postures as they were when discovered*, and the public were admited to view them and the house at so much per head. The consequence was, that immense crowds of persons daily assembled in the neighbourhood, and the respectable part of the inhabitants were so extremely annoyed, that many of them had quitted their residences, and others were about to do so unless the nuisance could be checked.—Mr Rogers concurred with the applicants, that it was annoying and disgusting; but he could not see how he could interfere as a Magistrate, although he conceived it to be a very fit subject for the interference of the parish authorities. He advised that the housekeepers should make their formal complaint to the parish officers and cause the parties belonging to the exhibition and house to be indicted for the nuisance.—It was here stated, that the proprietor had bought a knife, which was represented to be the instrument with which the awful tragedy was perpetrated and, *for the purpose of effect had steeped the blade in blood*, whereas, the indentical knife is still in the safe keeping of Bagg, the beadle.—Mr Rogers, could only advise if the proprietor of this filth caused a mob to assemble, to take him into custody.

The Man with the carpet Bag, at the Victoria is a farce—the following is rather a serious drama:—A few days ago, whilst Mr Coombs, the landlord of the Red Lion public-house, Strand, was engaged in business, and his wife and barmaid were sitting at the bar, two fellows of gentlemanly appearance, *one holding a blue bag under his arm, and bearing all the aspect of a solicitor*, entered the house, and inquired whether the landlord had any Scotch ale. On being answered in the negative, one of them went up stairs to the first floor, which is generally used as a parlour whilst the other, in a jocose strain, ordered a pint best ale in the house and then followed his partner. In a short time they quitted the house in a hurried manner. A few minutes afterwards Mrs Coombs went up to her bed-room, when she found the door open, and her trunk lying on the bed, it having been broken open. The contents were scattered about, and on searching the trunk, she missed nearly 300*l.* in sovereigns. Pursuit was made, but no tidings of the thieves could be obtained, the fellows seemed to have a sufficient precaution not to steal anything that might be identified; a gold watch, chain, and seals, were hanging over the mantle-piece, and a bag full of silver was lying on the bed, but they left these behind. One of the fellows was pale and thin, with an effeminate voice; and his companion rather stout.

ANECDOTE OF LORD NELSON.—In 1781, Lord Nelson, then Captain, was chosen to conduct the naval part of the expedition against St. Juan's. Being one day excessively fatigued, he ordered his hammock to be slung under some trees. During his sleep, that extraordinary animal called a "monitory lizard," from its faculty of warning persons of the approach of any venomous animal, passed across his face; which being observed by some of the Indian itinerants, they shouted and awoke him. He immediately started up, and throwing off the quilt, found one of the most venomous of the innumerable serpents in that country coiled up at his feet. From this providential escape, the Indians who attended entertained an idea that Nelson was a superior being, under an especial protection; and this opinion, which his wonderful abilities and unwearied exertions tended to confirm, was of essential service in gaining their confidence, and prolonging their co-operation.—*United Service Gazette.*

EXTRACT FROM A NEWSPAPER OF 1833.

'Melancholy Accident.—As a beautiful and accomplished young lady of the name of Jimps, a passenger in the Swift-as-thought, locomotive, was endeavouring to catch a flying glimpse of the new Steam University her breathing apparatus unfortunately slipped from her mouth and she was a corpse, in three quarters of a second. A young gentlemen, who had been tenderly attached to her for several days, in the agony of his feelings withdrew his air tube and called for help, he of course shared a similar fate. Too much praise cannot be given to the rest of the passengers who with inimitable presence of mind, prudently held their breathing bladders to their mouths during the whole of this trying scene, and 'Another Shocking catastrophe.—As the warranted-safe locomotive smoke-consuming fuel-providing steam-carriage Lightning was this morning proceeding at its usual three quarter speed of 127 miles an hour at the junction of——and——rail roads, it unfortunately, came in contact with the steam carriage Snail, going about 105 miles per hour. Of course both vehicles with their passengers were instantaneously reduced to an impalpable powder. The friends of the deceased have the consolation of knowing that no blame can possibly attach to the intelligent proprietors of the Lightning it having been clearly ascertained that those of the Snail started their carriage full two seconds before the time agreed on, the delay to which the passengers were unavoidably subjected by the clumsy constructions of their vehicle.'

LOVE TO THE LAST.—American sea-serpents and other marvels, have often been the cause of mirth on this side the Atlantic, but few circumstances ever exceeded the following:—"At the recent explosion of a steam vessel, a witness related the melancholy fate of two fond lovers, who were seated together when the accident happened. They were blown high into the air, when the gentleman threw his arm round the fair one's neck and snatched one hasty kiss; within 30 seconds, both their bodies descended into the river in a shower of atoms."

The Russians have their street paved with blocks of wood set on end. The pieces are about a foot long, 8 or 9 inches broad and are cut into hexagons which closely join and fit each other like the cells of a beehive. They have a beautiful fesselated appearance, and are far more durable and pleasant to travel on, than the usual wrought stones' or Macadams's gravel. Carriages pass over them as quietly as if rolling on a carpet.—*Mooftil Akbhar, Feby.* 21.

ANTELOPES.—A pair of those beautiful and diminutive animals, the guovi, or pigmy antelopes have just been added to the collection at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. They are the smallest and least known of the whole genus, and have been called the royal antelopes. The only specimen previously brought to England was one in the collection of his late Majesty at Windsor. They scarcely exceed a foot in height, are of a uniform reddish-brown colour, with legs not much thicker than a goose-quill, and will bound with ease over a wall twelve feet high. They were brought from Senegal, and are remarkably mild and gentle in disposition.

LOCAL PROVERBS.—In the Isle of Man a proverbial expression forcibly indicates he object constantly occupying the minds of the inhabitants. The two Deemsters or Judges, when appointed to the chair of judgment, declare they will render justice between man and man "as equally as the herring bone lies between the two sides;" an image which could not have occurred to any people unaccustomed to the herring fishery. There is a Cornish proverb "Those who will not be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock"—the strands of Cornwall, so often covered with wrecks, could not fail to impress on the imaginations of its inhabitants the two objects from whence they drew this salutary proverb against obstinate wrong-heads—*D' Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.*

THE CLERGY.—The clergyman, it is to be feared, is, in too many instances, originally induced to make choice of his profession by a feeling of inaptitude for it—or, at least, of what all but himself and friends would deem inaptitude. He is, not unfrequently, a dependant member of some aristocratic family, educated as if, through favor only, he were one day to be provided for, independent of all fitness and merit. His requisites are, too often, some mere forms of study and that external appearance of averseness to sensual indulgence, which frequently ensures its reality, its excess, or its perversion. Hence, he sometimes presents a countenance in which sensuality, strongly characterized in every feature, is covered with a transparent film of sanctity, of which the composure extends no deeper than the skin. The most sincere and honourable men in the clerical profession are precisely those who most deeply deplore this.—*Walker's Physiognomy founded on Physiology.*

COMBAT AT THE THEATRE SAN CARLO.—A letter from Naples, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, contains an account of a fierce combat between two Prima Donnas of the San Carlo Theatre, in Naples. The rehearsal of *Maria Stuart* was going on,—Madame Ronzi de Begnis entered the house, took her bonnet off, and placed it in a chair. Madame del Sere, second Prima Donna, entered soon after, and seeing no chair unoccupied except that on which the bonnet lay, she removed the bonnet and tied it to some part of the scenery. The bonnet fell, upon which Madame Ronzi de Begnis, fancying it had been intentionally thrown into the dust, looked daggers at Madame del Sere, whom she apostrophized with the terms *Questa de P—a!* Madame del Sere retorted in the same style, when the clarionet player, Signor Sebastiani, taking Madame de Begnis's part, contemptuously advised her not to mind the insolence of such a P—a. Signor Sebastiani had scarcely uttered last word when Madame del Sere's parasol fell with such force upon his nose, as drew blood from it. Madame de Begnis rushed to the assistance of her champion, pounced upon her foe, fastened on her hair, which she unmercifully tore off, upset, and beat her black and blue. Madame del Sere was carried away in a miserable condition, and both she and her triumphant antagonist are now subjected to action by the injured *Impresario*, the former for an absence caused by an illness originating in her own imprudence, the latter for putting her rival *hors de combat.*

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